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**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## THE INCOME TAX

**BUSINESS MEN VOTE AGAINST THE PENDING ACT.**

### STRONG ARGUMENT IS HEARD

Neither a Government Measure  
Nor a Public Necessity—Unjust.  
Schedule E—Resolution.

"Resolved:—That it is the sense of this meeting that House Bill No. 8, "To provide revenue for the Government by the imposition of a Tax on Incomes," etc., is uncalled for, as the Government has not asked for further revenue than is now provided for; and that the placing of such a tax in addition to those now imposed will not meet with the approval of the tax-payers; and be it further

"Resolved:—That as the present laws are admitted to be unsatisfactory in many respects, it would be well for the Legislature now in session to provide for a Commission to consider the present tax laws, including the license laws and to report to the next Legislature a revised law upon the whole subject."

The foregoing is the resolution of F. J. Lowrey. It was adopted without an opposing vote at the income tax meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce hall last evening. The gathering of business men was upon invitation of the House Committee to which had been referred the income tax act introduced by Representative Robertson of Oahu. The chairman was Representative Pogue and beside him sat Representatives Gear of Oahu and Paris of Hawaii. There were in the meeting 42 citizens and tax-payers. All the large interests of Honolulu were represented and it might as well be said that all the large interests of the Islands were in the meeting. The discussion was not lengthy and there were only a few speakers. The whole matter has been gone over several times. It has had an airing before assessors, the Executive and the committees of both Senate and House. Mr. Pogue stated last evening that while the committee of which he was chairman was pleased with the meeting and would be glad to hear from property holders at any time, it did not and could not consider the vote of last evening as in any way binding them to any course of action.

Mr. Robertson made an explanation of his measure. It was modelled on the lines of the act that Mr. Winston had introduced in the House two years ago, which had become a law, but which had been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. It was believed that the act now presented would prove itself solid and operative against any and all legal objections and further that it would be equitable in every way. Schedule E, Mr. Robertson said, had reached only 37 corporations and had increased their taxes but slightly. As a matter of fact, by the increase that had been made the corporations were placed on the same basis as the other property holders and an income tax would be fair to all. Mr. Robertson said that when the income tax was in use it would then be in order, if no difficulties of administration had been encountered, to repeal the Schedule E and revise the license act. If at the last session the country had been left with only the income tax act it would have found itself in a few months without any source of revenue outside the customs and light licenses.

Mr. Swanzey said that so far as he was able to learn there had not been an expression from the Minister of Finance or the Cabinet to the effect that more money was needed for the conduct of public business. On the contrary, the Government seems well satisfied with the amount of revenue now being collected under the present laws. This measure has been presented by private parties. Is an income tax, under existing circumstances, either necessary or desirable? The addition that has been made to Government receipts from the operation of Schedule E on the plantations is very much larger than stated by Representative Robertson. The general principle of an income tax is good. Governed under proper conditions it would not meet with objection or resistance. But it seems unfair and is grossly unjust to pile taxes upon taxes. There is now a special law for taxing the plantations. Then there is the regular property tax and then there are the licenses and in addition to all these it is proposed to place an income tax. It was too much altogether. This new law or proposed act says, "You shall be taxed simply because you make money" after everything you have been fairly or sufficiently taxed. Altogether the taxation will reach ten per cent. Laws should not be established to work injustice to citizens.

Mr. W. A. Bowen read from a paper which he had on a previous occasion submitted to the committee. Among the points he made were: That with Schedule E in operation there would be a double income tax. It is proposed to tax a property that is in no way defined by the constitution. It is unconstitutional and discriminating. It will breed dissatisfaction in many ways. It will further confuse administration of tax laws already embarrassing and perplexing alike to the Government and property holders. It affords opportunity and suggestion for evasion. It is on a speculative basis. It has an objectionable and arbitrary system of discounts. It presents a wholly unfair basis of valuation. It does not permit an appeal to the Supreme Court. Too much power is given to the Minister and the officers in his department and finally the Government does not want the law.

Mr. Theo. H. Davies said that the property law here was inaccurate and involved and mistaken. A physician earning perhaps \$10,000 a year would pay on a few hundred of personal property and the same might be said of the lawyer. Taxes had gone up in the country from one-eighth of one per cent to one per cent on property. Some enterprises considered excellent investments pay only 5 per cent. A genuine income tax is recommended by its directness and simplicity. This act is what some assessor makes it. A tax should be collectable without insult or persecution. An income tax would be the most suitable for this country. It should be inaugurated, but it should be simple and should take the place of property tax. At the suggestion of Mr. Swanzey and in answer to some questions by Mr. McStocker, Mr. Davies explained that the income tax in England now was 3 per cent and was collected quietly and without friction or undue publicity. Mr. Davies thought with Mr. Bowen that the whole question should be referred to a Commission to present an act that would embody a revision of the revenue laws here based on conclusions reached by through investigation.

Senator Baldwin said that at first in the last Legislature he was not in favor of an income tax, but had become friendly to it before the end of the session. He had understood that it was to be operated with the old property tax alone and not with the objectionable Schedule E. This Schedule E was very objectionable in its application. He had just been served with notice that the valuation on Haiku plantation was to be increased \$100,000, that the same was to be done with Pala and that Spreckelsville was to be raised \$300,000. He could see readily, as could anyone, that this was simply guessing and perhaps trying to see just how much could be imposed on tax-payers. It is a case of snap judgment and people don't like it. If the matter was put to a popular vote the people would be agreeable to having both income and property tax if Schedule E should be omitted. Considering the entire situation and the complications and the dissatisfaction, the Senator said he was in favor of a Commission to present a fair and equitable plan.

Mr. Geo. R. Carter suggested that a Commission should be given authority that would enable it to ascertain just what the income of the country was, but he did not care to offer an amendment to the resolution by Mr. Lowrey. The resolution was then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Commander Craven Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles Henderson Craven, U. S. N. (retired), died here today, aged 55 years. Craven was the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven and was born at Fort Preble, Maine. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860 and rendered efficient service in the late war. He was on the Housatonic when blown up by a torpedo boat off Charleston in 1864. After the war he served on the European and Pacific stations.

Socialists suppressed.

VIENNA, March 1.—Baron von Gattach, Premier and Minister of the Interior, has reported to Emperor Francis Joseph that the socialist movement among the Hungarian peasants has so far abated that the danger may be considered as past. The police campaign against the Socialists has caused widespread offense by the forcible photographing of respectable university professors, doctors, journalists and others suspected of the slightest connection with the movement.

Price of CHI 10 Rien.

LIMA, Ohio, March 1.—The price of crude oil continues upward in its flight and it received another boost by an advance again today of 4 cents per barrel, making North Lima oil 60 cents and South Lima and Indiana oil 55 cents. Pennsylvania oil also went up 4 cents and is quoted at 84 cents. Much excitement prevails among producers. Many predict that the price will reach the dollar mark within the next month.

Venezuela's President.

CARACAS, March 1.—Senor Iquacio Andrade was today installed as President of the Republic of Venezuela for the term of four years. He was elected by an overwhelming majority at an election held September 1st last, the first popular election ever held in this country.

Woolmen Celebrate the Birthday.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 1.—Winfred Woodruff, "prophet, seer and revelator" of the Mormon Church, celebrated his ninety-first birthday anniversary at the Tabernacle in this city today.

## MR. T. C. PORTER

A Honolulu Man Ends His Life  
in California.

### AT A RAILWAY STATION

Threw Himself Under Moving Cars,  
Had Broken Down Here From  
Overwork—A Valued Citizen.

OAKLAND, Cal., February 28.—T. C. Porter of Honolulu threw himself under a freight train at Livermore this morning and was instantly killed. He was insane at the time of the commission of the desperate act. Six months ago in a secluded place in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, he cut one of the arteries of his wrist. He was found before he bled to death, however, and has since been carefully watched. Mr. Porter was an expert accountant in Honolulu, and about a year ago under the strain of too much work his health gave out. He was advised to come to San Francisco for special treatment and it was also thought that the change of climate would do him good. He made the trip accompanied by his wife and five-year-old daughter.

At San Francisco physicians advised him that he was suffering from nervous exhaustion and he underwent a course of treatment calculated to benefit him. He grew worse, and, as stated, made an attempt on his life. Four months ago he was removed to Livermore and at once began to improve. It was known that he had wanted to kill himself, but his improvement had been so marked that latterly no general watch was kept on him.

Mr. Porter left home this morning with the announcement that he was going for a walk, as he felt that he needed exercise. He went directly to the Southern Pacific depot, where the engine of a freight train was engaged in switching some loaded cars. Mr. Porter gained the track by what is known as the McLain crossing, and when the section of the train approached jumped under the front car. Four wheels passed over his neck and chest, and when the train crew reached the prostrate body the life had been crushed from it.

Mr. Porter was a native of Massachusetts, aged 50 years. He made his home in Honolulu for many years, however, and was very widely known there. Deputy Coroner Arthur Fiedler will hold an inquest on the body.

Mrs. Porter has advised the relatives of her husband of his death and pending advices from them plans as to the disposal of the body are in abeyance.

The foregoing account of the tragic ending of the life of one of the best known citizens of Honolulu was in the papers that came by the bark Mohican, arrived from San Francisco Wednesday morning. By evening the intelligence had been communicated to the relatives and a few friends of Mr. Porter. This news will shock Honolulu and other communities of the Islands. Mr. Porter was a man of high ability, unblemished character and always held high positions of trust and responsibility. His integrity was almost a maxim in business circles. He was one of the men of whom it was said in earnest "his word is as good as his bond."

Mr. Porter was of pleasant, companionable manner, of friendly, sympathetic disposition and invariably attracted those whom he met. Hundreds of men here will consider his death a signal personal bereavement. Mr. Porter went to the Coast for his health in June of last year. Under the strain of close attention to business and of overwork he had broken down some time before. After a rest or an illness of a few days he returned to his books at the Spreckels & Co.'s banking house. Under instructions from physicians he took up driving and for two or three hours every afternoon was on the streets and roads in and about Honolulu with Mrs. Porter and their child. He still complained of asthmatism and weariness and was advised to try a complete change of scenery and climate.

For the first few weeks on the Coast Mr. Porter was much improved in health and during the fall of last year intended at one time to return to Honolulu. Even while preparations were being made for the home trip his lady of nervousness and insomnia came again with renewed vengeance. Shortly after that the attempt at suicide in Golden Gate Park was made. The physicians then said that Mr. Porter was afflicted with a suicidal mania as a result of his breakdown. It was ordered that he should be watched and it was considered best that he take residence in the sanitarium at Livermore. He remained at that place up to the time of his death.

Some four months ago there was published in this paper

signees to maintain actions in their own names in certain cases took the same course.

Further time was granted the Committee on Commerce and the special committee having in charge the bills on Kapiolani Park lots.

#### HOUSE.

There was a quite a wait at the opening of the House yesterday morning for the requisite number of members to constitute a quorum.

Rep. Loebenstein read a long report of the Committee on Public Lands, making various recommendations in regard to petitions and resolutions referred to that body. This was placed in the hands of the Printing Committee.

The following petitions and resolutions were then presented:

1. Kaai—\$1,000 for a bridge at Kailua, Hana, Maui.

2. McCandless—\$7,000 for a bridge at Leuhulu and \$3,000 for repairing the bridge at Kaupo.

3. Kaai—\$250 for enlarging the jail at Hana, Maui.

4. Kaai—\$150 for enlarging the jail or house at Hana, Maui.

All the above were referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Rep. Achi gave notice of this intention to introduce the following:

"An Act to amend Section 31, Act 51 of the Laws of 1896, relating to persons exempt from taxes."

Rep. Achi introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the translation of important bills, except for franchises asked for as well as private enterprises, be paid for as expenses of the House."

This evoked a great deal of discussion and was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

Rep. Loebenstein propounded the following question to the Attorney-General:

1. Please state (a) by what constitutional or legal warrant the Executive Council appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the expenses of the President's trip to Washington, D. C., U. S. A.? (b) How much of said appropriation was actually used by the President? (c) Please state in detail how the amount used by the President was expended?

2. Please state (a) The amount of money paid by the Board of Health for vaccine virus from October 1st, 1896 to October 1st, 1897? (b) Was this item included in the contract made by the Board of Health for drugs, etc. If not, why not? (c) Please state in detail amount of money paid for drugs and medicines at Oahu Prison from October 1st, 1896 to October 1st, 1897? (d) Was the furnishing of the items last referred to let out by tender or contract. If not, why not? (e) Please state in detail the amount of money used for drugs and medicines by the Hilo Hospital? (f) Were such drugs and medicines purchased from the contractor for Board of Health supplies. If not, why not? (g) Please state price, quantity and nature of all drugs, medicines and chemicals purchased by Dr. Alvarez while on his recent trip aboard as a delegate to the Berlin Leprosy Congress, for the Board of Health? (h) Why were the anti-toxins used by the Board of Health purchased from others than the contractors to furnish such goods to the Board of Health? (i) Does not the Republic of Hawaii (through its authorities) let out by bid or tender the contract for furnishing the Queen's Hospital with groceries, oil, rice, fish, etc.? (j) Is the contract for furnishing said Hospital with drugs, medicines, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, let out by tender or bid. If not, why not? (k) Is the contract for drugs and medicines used by the enlisted soldiers let out by tender or bid? If not, why not?

3. Please state (a) By what authority was Dr. Alvarez of Honolulu, commissioned a delegate to the late Berlin Leprosy Congress? (b) Were his expenses as such delegate paid by the Republic of Hawaii? (c) If "yes," what constitutional or legal warrant existed for the payment of such expenses by the Republic of Hawaii? (d) Please state the amount expended by Dr. Alvarez. (e) Please state in detail the items of such expenditure. (f) From what appropriation were Dr. Alvarez expenses paid?

4. Please state (a) If Dr. F. R. Day was not recently sent to points in the Empire of Japan and to points in the Empire of China by and at the expense of the Republic of Hawaii. (b) Please state what points in the Empire of Japan and in the Empire of China were visited by Dr. Day, and how long he remained at each point? (c) Please state in detail the items of expenditure by Dr. Day. (d) Please state from what appropriation or fund the expenses of Dr. Day were paid?

The Attorney-General asked that the question regarding the expenses of the President in the States, be withheld for two or three days at the President intended to make a detailed statement. Rep. Loebenstein refused, saying he was willing that the Attorney-General should be granted an extension of time in answering the questions.

Rep. Atkinson arose to criticise the taste of Rep. Loebenstein in propounding such a question. He asked the House to uphold him in condemning the action.

Rep. Loebenstein answered with a great deal of fire, accusing Mr. Atkinson of wandering about all the points of the political compass—from a Royalist to a Republican, then to an annexationist and tomorrow, back again to a Monarchist. He had brought in the questions in good faith. They were not his own but were handed him by someone to present to the Attorney-General.

Rep. Atkinson answered that the personal remarks of Rep. Loebenstein were in the same category as the questions just propounded and relating to the expenses of the President.

The Speaker ruled the questions propounded were out of order. Rep. Loebenstein appealed from this decision and then withdrew his appeal, stating that his intention in bringing in the questions had been to air the matter. He had succeeded in doing that and would let the matter rest.

Second reading of Senate Bill No. 8 relating to extension of streets in Honolulu. Passed.

House Bill No. 20, referred to the Finance Committee.

## ON HOUSE BILLS

### Senate Discusses Concurrent Mea-

#### SURES.

More Questions Asked in the Lower Branch-Street Appropriations Asked.

#### SENATE.

Twenty-third Day, March 16. Senator Holstein presented a petition from residents and tax payers of North Kohala asking that \$3,000 be appropriated to build a road to the Government leased lands in the district. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

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been abused. The Supreme Court has ruled that the Circuit Court had the right of suspending sentence. This fact would make it appear that there was a probability that such power was constitutional.

The sections were passed separately and the bill passed as a whole on second reading. Third reading was set for Thursday.

On the motion of Senator Waterhouse to take up appropriation bill 4 without waiting for the loan bill, Senator Brown said he understood that the Cabinet was hesitating to bring in the loan bill to ascertain definitely whether or not the annexation treaty would be passed this session. That condition would change the need of the appropriation bill.

The Attorney-General said that the question of annexation was an element in the delay in bringing in the loan bill but there were items from the other Islands that were constantly coming in and changing the complexion of the bill.

Attention was drawn to the large balance in the treasury. Senator McCandless thought the balance was large enough and some of the public improvements should be paid for out of the surplus revenue now in the treasury instead of allowing the fund to increase. At present there was a surplus in the treasury of over \$300,000. The Senator was of the opinion that this money should be put in circulation so that the working people and the merchants could benefit by it.

While the taxes were coming in there had actually been a stringency of the money markets, so much ready cash had been withdrawn from circulation.

The Attorney-General replied that the matter had been thoroughly discussed by the Executive. It had been decided that in the present political uncertainty a surplus should be kept in case annexation would be consummated and the revenues of the Customs Department and the Postal Bureau absorbed by the United States as the treaty provides.

The Senate decided to postpone further discussion. At 12 o'clock it was voted to adjourn without holding an afternoon session out of respect to the bereavement of Senator Schmidt.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday morning, Rep. McCandless asked for leave of absence of one day which was granted. Rep. Kaoe was excused until Monday. The Attorney-General asked for one more day for answering the questions of Rep. Loebenstein.

Rep. Wilder presented the following:

Resolved, That for the benefit of the Public a road or a street should be opened from King street at a point where the old soap works stand, and to run in a mauka line and to meet with the new Vineyard street. Therefore, the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for purchasing claims, etc.

Resolved, That whereas the road at Aala is one of the most miserable within the District of Honolulu, Therefore, that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for enlarging and repairing said road.

Resolved,—"The undersigned tax-payers and owners of all lands situate on the Asylum road, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, respectfully represent as follows:

1. They eagerly desire that the Asylum road be widened (that is the road leading from the Reform School to the Insane Asylum) to 30 feet wide.

2. That electric lights be placed on the said Asylum road.

3. That \$10,000 be appropriated to liquidate the damages of land owners and other expenses of widening, together with the expenses of constructing electric lights.

The above resolutions and petition were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Kahauelio propounded the following questions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

1. Please state why the Government recognizes no other claimants for damages except that of one English subject?

2. Please state if the English Government has made claim for any other of her subjects residing here, who were imprisoned or afterwards exiled during the revolution of 1895? If so, how many claims have been made, and who are the persons named? How much is demanded for each one of the claimants or is the demand in a lump sum? If so, how much is that sum?

3. Please state if the Government has compromised or settled with any person or persons that were in prison during the uprising of 1895? If so, what are their names and what did each party receive and when was payment paid?

4. Please state if the United States Government has officially dropped entirely all claims for damages for any of her subjects here, who were imprisoned or exiled during the revolution of 1895? If not, what are the names of those whose claims are made, and how much?

5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has stated to this House once that Dunrall's case has been dropped. Please state if the United States Government has officially dropped it.

The Speaker remarked that questions of a similar nature had already been propounded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and an answer to the effect that replies along the line suggested would hardly be fit at the present time. Probably the same answer would be received to these questions.

Minister Damon stated that he was in favor of questions being asked by the members of the House. It was a good thing for the Government and also for the people. Each question propounded by a member should receive due consideration.

House Bill No. 18 to amend "An Act to consolidate and amend the law of evidence," passed third reading by a vote of 10 to 2, Atkinson and Wilder voting no.

Third reading of House Bill No. 32, defining highways. Passed unanimously.

House Bill No. 34 brought up in third reading and referred back to the Re-

vision Committee. This bill relates to the appointment of interpreters and stenographers, for certain Courts of the Republic. Rep. Pogue's amendment to have the District Magistrate of Waialae admitted under this head was adopted.

House Bill No. 20, relating to the publication of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, passed second reading. Third reading set for today.

The answers of the Minister of the Interior to questions propounded by Rep. Loebenstein and dealing with road contracts on the Island of Hawaii, brought up for consideration.

Rep. Paris introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of five members to investigate if the public funds have been expended according to law, in building roads and other public improvements, the awarding and accepting of contracts and that questions and answers of Rep. Loebenstein and Paris to the Minister of Interior in regard to road and road contracts be referred to this committee, said committee to be empowered to subpoena witnesses or other expenses necessary in the premises.

The resolution was adopted and the Speaker announced he would give the names of the committee later.

Proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution passed first reading unanimously. Second reading set for Thursday.

House adjourned at 12 m.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

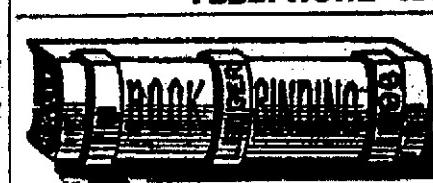
Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Queen and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Your money back at your grocer's—if you don't think that SCHILLING'S BEST is the cheapest of all the baking powders that you ever knew of.

"But," you may say, "I can get baking powder for half the money."

Yes, but SCHILLING'S BEST is worth more than twice as much, because it does more work and does no harm—as alum and other cheap baking powders do.

## We Don't Want Your Money!

# WAS IT EXTERNAL?

Maine Explosion Inquiry Pointing to That Conclusion.

## SEC. LONG TALKS UNOFFICIALLY

Foreign Relations Committee May Recommend the Joint Resolution.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs:

Though no official information has been received from the court of inquiry as to the character of the evidence it has obtained, and though none is expected until the final report is prepared, the belief in Administration circles that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion continues to gain strength.

The dispatch from Havana indicating that the Maine's back was broken by the explosion, the keel being found in two pieces, the nearest ends of which are separated by a distance of from two and a half to three feet, has tended to strengthen the conviction that the ship was not destroyed by an internal accident.

No official information as to this discovery has yet been received, but when taken in connection with testimony as to the finding of the keel plates from the double bottoms on top the wreckage it is regarded as the strongest evidence that the primary explosion which destroyed the ship came from below her keel, though some of the powder in her magazines may have subsequently exploded and still further wrecked her.

### WEYLER DENIES.

Says He Knows Nothing of Mines In Havana Harbor.

MADRID, March 2.—General Weyler denied having any knowledge of mines in Havana harbor in the following language today:

"I deny most emphatically there being any foundation whatever for the reports published in the American press that I placed any mines or torpedoes in the harbor of Havana. Nor did I withdraw any papers relating to such plans, none existing. It is totally absurd that any one knowing the Spanish military organization should give credit to such a foolish idea. My defensive preparations were confined to mounting large caliber artillery in such a manner as seemed to me fully to protect the harbor."

"Any other version of the mines and so forth is calumny too foolish for people to believe."

### Hope to Defeat Autonomy.

MADRID, March 1.—It is the general diplomatic opinion here that relations between the two countries will not change unless it shall be proved that the blowing up of the Maine was intentional. Public feeling is less excited and Spaniards hope that the United States will await the operation of autonomy until April 25th, on which date the new Cortes will meet. If the status quo can be maintained without American intervention until the rainy season begins in Cuba, Spain expects that peace in the island will practically be effected before the rainy season ends in the autumn.

### Submarine Mine Theory.

HAVANA, March 2.—Without adding unnecessarily to the flood of surmises, conjectures and prophecies concerning the finding of the Court of Inquiry, it is fair to say that, as a matter of fact, most of the naval officers here and at Key West incline to the opinion that the court will find that the disaster to the Maine was caused by the explosion of a floating submarine mine under the port side of the ship, forward. Opinions differ as to whether the mine was made of high explosives, such as wet and dry cotton, or ordinary gunpowder.

### Secretary Long Talks.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Long of the Navy is reported as saying that Spain had no connection with the destruction of the Maine and that the affair cannot involve the countries as the incident is now closed. The utterances of the Secretary have created considerable comment.

### HAD BETTER STAY AWAY.

One Man Gets \$2 a Day at the Sound Better Than \$5 at Skagway.

NANAIMO, (B.C.), February 28.—The steamer Oregon arrived at Departure Bay this afternoon with several passengers, among them being Dr C. B. Estes of Astoria, Or. Dr. Estes says there are many cases of cerebro spinal meningitis at Skagway. This is caused

by the cold winds from the mountains coming in contact with the sea breeze. The 24 hours previous to the sailing of the steamer 17 deaths occurred. The doctor says the disease is confined to people between 20 and 35 years years.

The people returning on the steamer are disgusted with Skagway, which is controlled by 200 gamblers. One of the Oregon's passengers is H. Butt of Dubuque, Ia., who is returning home from the summit. He sold out for \$160, having spent \$500 in transportation. He reports 20 feet of snow on the summit, and the weather so bad that the miners cannot proceed. Another man from the Sound says \$2 a day there is better than \$5 at Skagway, and advises all to stay away.

### FATE OF THE TREATY.

Date Set to Decide Whether or Not to Abandon It.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On Saturday next the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will decide whether or not it is the best policy to abandon the Hawaiian annexation treaty and take up the bill providing for annexation.

### THE KEARSARGE CHRISTENING.

Mrs. Winslow Ignores the Request of the W. C. T. U.

NEWPORT NEWS, (Va.), March 2.—Mrs. Winslow, who is to christen the battleship Kearsarge, to be launched here March 24th, will not use water in the ceremony. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had requested that she adopt the course outlined by Miss Bradley, who had announced her intention of breaking a bottle of spring water over the prow of the Kentucky as it begins its initial voyage, but Mrs. Winslow refused to adopt the suggestion. She says she will abide by the wishes of her husband and use champagne.

She is the wife of Lieutenant Winslow, U. S. N., a descendant of the commander of the old Kearsarge, which defeated the Alabama.

### TALKING IMPEACHMENT.

Representative Lewis Disapproves of Long's Action.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—For the first time since the adoption of rules in Congress, have speakers been denied the right to discuss the affairs of this country when in committee of the whole upon state function. Secretary Long, through his friends, says that his remarks were personal and not official. When Bayard claimed exemption from his Edinburgh speech and his London utterances as his personal expressions and not those of the Ambassador, the House of Congress informed him that there was no way by which such a decree of divorce between his personal blunders and his official dignity could be had.

The present House has the same to say of Long. It is stated that it was but a mistake on the part of the Secretary. More than \$20,000,000 seems to have been made upon the stock exchange as a result of the attitude of the Secretary.

Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington has determined to attempt the impeachment of Secretary Long, and will introduce a resolution to that end as soon as the opportunity offers.

A resolution reciting impeachment could be considered privileged under the ruling made by the present Speaker upon the resolution of Barrett of Massachusetts tendering articles of impeachment against Bayard. Such a subject is only privileged when calling for impeachment.

### THE GOVERNMENT LOST.

London Elections Show Decided Gain for Progressives.

LONDON, March 3.—The elections passed off today with no notable incident. The attempt of the Earl of Denbigh to oust John Burns in Battersea failed. Earl Russell, Progressive candidate, was defeated at Hammersmith. Among those reelected were the Earl of Hardwicke, Baron Monkswell, Sir Horace Farquhar, the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre and Sir J. B. Tundell Maple.

The latest returns show that the Progressives have elected 67 of their candidates and the Moderates 40. A recount will be necessary in Chelsea, and the results in the city proper Fulham and Wandsworth, will not be declared until tomorrow. Thus far the Progressives show a net gain of 13 seats. The Moderates have gained only two seats in Central Finsbury, and this owing to a split in the Progressive ranks.

The pollings showed no marked increase over previous elections, but the return of a number of extreme Socialists is a feature of the result. It is expected that the Progressives will have a majority of at least 24 in the new County Council. Although the Conservative party made strong attempts to infuse politics into the contest, resulting in a somewhat increased poll, the increase was not in the direction they desired. The Progressives secured 15,000 votes increase, against an increase of 5,000 for the Moderates, thus

improving their position almost everywhere in addition to the seats gained. The Daily News will say tomorrow: We hope Her Majesty's Government feels comfortable this morning. They deliberately descended into a purely municipal arena and have been soundly thrashed for their pains.

### KING GEORGE ATTACKED.

An Attempt Made to Assassinate King of Greece.

LONDON, February 28.—While the King of Greece was driving in the outskirts of Athens with his daughter he was assaulted by two men armed with rifles. Nine shots were fired, and an attendant was wounded, but the King was untouched. His Majesty displayed great courage and sought only to shield the princess. All parties deplored the attempt. Thousands of persons gathered in front of the palace in the evening giving vent to ovations. On Sunday there was a Te Deum in the Cathedral. Immense crowds lined the route and acclaimed their Majesties. The assailants escaped, and have not been traced.

LONDON, March 1.—A man named Karditsa, employed by the Athens municipality, has been arrested. He admits firing at the King, and regrets the failure of his attempt.

### CHINESE LOANS.

Arrangements Now Completed With China.

PEKING, March 1.—The negotiations for the Chinese Government with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for a loan have been concluded.

Arrangements of issuing the English half of the Chinese loan have been completed at the price of 90, and a percentage of 4%.

### Not Promote Shipping.

WASHINGTON, February 28—Senator Perkins, who attended a meeting of the Maritime Convention last week in New York, said today there was little probability that there would be any bill for the promotion of American shipping introduced at the present session of Congress. Neither the Elkins plan of discriminating duties, nor the Edmunds bill, which was based on port privileges principally, meets with the favor of all shipping men.

### Abandonment of Relief Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today decided to recommend the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the abandonment of the expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike region, which was authorized last December. The resolution provides for the sale of both the reindeer and the supplies purchased for the expedition.

### McKinley's Ancestry.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A young woman arrived from Ireland a few days ago and called on President McKinley last Monday to present to him the genealogical tree of the McKinleys of Conagher, from which family the President is descended. She also gave to him a piece of peat from the old McKinley homestead.

### President Dole's Gift.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A substantial evidence of sympathy for the survivors of the Maine and the families of the victims came to hand at the Navy Department today in the shape of a check of \$500 from President Dole of Hawaii. The money was turned into the Maine relief fund.

### Germans Challenge Yale's Crew.

NEW HAVEN, (Conn.), March 3.—The Yale University boat crew has received a challenge from the Allgemeiner Alster Club of Hamburg, Germany, to participate in the international regatta to be held in Germany next July. The challenge will not be accepted.

### HEAVY RECEIPTS.

Police Court Fines Foot Up to a Big Sum.

The record in the Deputy Marshal's office of fines and costs since March 1st of last year shows that the officers of the law are attending to their business. Figures speak for themselves and as evidence that the statement already made is founded on fact, the following is given:

Fines and costs by months since March 1, 1897: March, \$1,585.70; April, \$978.60; May, \$1,653.70; June, \$682.70; July, \$1,042.60; August, \$1,498.15; September, \$833; October, \$1,189.60; November, \$669.70; December, \$713.90. January, (1898), \$508; February, \$727.40. This is a total of \$12,087.05 for 12 months.

Up to the 15th of this month \$873.90 have been taken in fines and costs this, as well as the figures given above, of course representing the Government's share. The 1st day of March, 1897, was the time when the Deputy Marshal was made responsible for the fines and costs imposed by the District Magistrate.

The pollings showed no marked increase over previous elections, but the return of a number of extreme Socialists is a feature of the result. It is expected that the Progressives will have a majority of at least 24 in the new County Council. Although the Conservative party made strong attempts to infuse politics into the contest, resulting in a somewhat increased poll, the increase was not in the direction they desired. The Progressives secured 15,000 votes increase, against an increase of 5,000 for the Moderates, thus

improving their position almost everywhere in addition to the seats gained. The Daily News will say tomorrow: We hope Her Majesty's Government feels comfortable this morning. They deliberately descended into a purely municipal arena and have been soundly thrashed for their pains.

of them say that they did not come to do any work and they would not take work if it were offered. According to their own story they are dependent upon relatives in Japan. For these reasons the conclusion is reached that they came to this country in violation of the Federal laws. In the case of one remaining Japanese it is found that he came in violation of the contract labor law. The deportation of the entire party is ordered at the expense of the steamship company which brought them to this country.

### More Maui Railway Case.

Attorney W. R. Castle sat on the Supreme Bench in Chambers yesterday, on account of the absence of the Chief Justice, who is still on the sick list. The case was another controversy between the Hawaiian Commercial Company (Spokaneville plantation) and the Kahului railway. These litigants have been prominent in the halls of justice every day now for more than a week. The cases are very important, involving heavy business interests and perhaps the future of at least one Island and enterprise.

### Habeas Corpus.

J. Viercke, the Lifus plantation laborer now "on the reef" here serving a year after conviction before a magistrate on Kauai, on a charge growing out of a difficulty with a luna, has been granted a return on a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Frear, of the Supreme Court, made the order. The writ is returnable on Monday next. It is alleged that

there is a flaw in the mittimus which gave the man over to the custody of the jailor.

### Will of Jos. Seabury.

The will of the late Joseph Seabury was filed for probate in the Circuit Court yesterday and was approved. The widow is named as executrix, without bond. The will was made in 1887, and is quite lengthy. The only property mentioned is real estate, of the value of \$6,000 and a small amount of personal belongings. The widow is made sole legatee to hold all the estate during her lifetime. Eventually the property is to be divided amongst the children with the Bishop of Panopolis as trustee.

### Rain On Hawaii.

The Claudine returned from Maui and Hawaii ports yesterday morning with both passenger and freight accommodations taxed to their utmost. Purser Beekley reports as follows: There were 19 inches of rain during last Friday and Saturday, the heaviest of all that has been experienced in the Rainy City for a long time.

### On February 20,

1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAU, Luverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## TIMELY TOPICS

March 16, 1898.

## Could We But Read

The thoughts of the good housewife as she surveys the ruin of her carpets and polished floors, worked by the dirty shoes of her lord, or slave—it matters little what name he is called—during this long spell of rain and mud, what an interesting volume might be prepared. "Ignorance is bliss," 'tis said, and this is true sometimes, but there can be no "bliss in ignorance" of the fact that destroyed carpets, etc., are unknown to users of the celebrated

Hartman

## Wire Door Mats.

They are infinitely superior to the cocoanut fibre mats and are practically indestructible. They are always clean and neat and should be used in every home throughout the land.

We have them in many sizes and patterns and have also a splendid line of

## Cocoanut Mats.

Good and cheap. Make a point of calling on us when down our way.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

## Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious orders from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

## 5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cesspools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors. It saves doctor's bills.

## ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

## PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

**Vapo-Resolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.  
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, of the same type preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, antiseptic to the young child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., MONOLAH, N. Y. Agents.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY. . . . MARCH 18, 1898

THE HOUSE STRIKES A SNAG.

The organ of the House, edited by one of its members, accused us of "belittling the House." Let us see if the House has not "belittled itself." When the giant in the fairy story reduces himself down every day towards the stature of a dwarf does he not belittle himself?

The House passed a resolution— instructing the Executive, which includes the Attorney General, in its duties in the matter of the endorsement of warrants of arrest issued by magistrates. The statesmen of the House were quite too clever to permit the resolution to go to the Senate. So it is passed without the concurrence of the Senate, and was fired off at the Executive.

If the House has no power to pass such a resolution, then it has simply made an ass of itself, and tried a "bluff" on the Executive.

Article 59 of the Constitution reads—"The Legislature has the power to enact wholesome laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution."

The Legislature consists of the House and the Senate. That's plain enough, and under the Constitution, that is all it can do. A law must be passed by both branches. That's plain too.

And the Legislature under this article can only make "wholesome" laws and nothing more. Is that not plain enough?

And if the House attempts to do anything besides passing of "wholesome laws," with the concurrence of the Senate, it attempts to do something that is unauthorized by the Constitution. Is that not plain?

Then if the House attempts to "advise" the Executive, or "suggest" something to the Executive, it does so without any authority, under the Constitution; because the Constitution holds its whip over the House, and tells it that all it can do is to pass, with the Senate, "wholesome laws." Now "good advice" and "instructions" are not wholesome laws.

Now if the House can "instruct" or advise the Executive about its duty in the matter of warrants, it can pass a hundred resolutions instructing it on other matters, and it can also instruct or advise the Judiciary, and in this way "run things generally."

In the meantime the poor old Senate is side tracked, and is left to watch the House run things.

The way to interpret the Constitution is to read it as it is written, and not as one wishes that it was written. That instrument simply says "the Legislature may pass wholesome laws." Now if the House wishes to instruct the Government in its duty, let it at once propose an amendment to the Constitution to this effect: "The Legislature has the power to enact wholesome laws and the House may without the concurrence of the Senate instruct and advise and Department of the Government."

The House, in passing a resolution not authorized by any provision of the Constitution, virtually and in effect says "Damm the Constitution."

The truth is, we believe, that the cuts Oahu members of the House, finding themselves shut in by the Constitution, which requires joint action by the Senate, determined to "dig out" just as prisoners dig out tunnels under the prison walls and get away from restraint. So this resolution of the House was a "dig out" under the constitutional wall in order to escape the restraint of the Senate. Suddenly the Executive appears as policeman X and says "where are you at?" and takes them before the Senate that will wink its weather eye at them, and whisper "quite too smart, eh?" thought you would escape form the Constitution?"

But we shall have some curiosities of legal literature before the session is over if the House works out its own ideas of law.

**SENATOR McCANDLESS' HEADERS.**

Owing to the wild charges made by Senator McCandless against the Government through its Board of Health the time of the Senate was taken up with the explanations made by the Attorney General as President of the Board.

These Islands lie close to the great pest breeding countries of the world. A steady stream of travel and immigration flows in from those countries. Our port cannot be closed to this trade and immigration, for reasons which are apparent enough. We have once been caught by the cholera, in spite of our vigilance. We have learned the value of obtaining the best information which will enable us to fight these diseases. The cost of obtaining most valuable information was an insignificant

thing. Senator McCandless, standing alone in the Senate calls the investigations "junketing trips." We wonder that the women and the babies of the town don't mob him when he ridicules the means taken to guard these Islands from the vast disease breeding areas of the Orient.

Then an officer of the United States Government comes here, and in the interests of the American people desires to see the Leprosy Settlement. He is taken there at the cost of a few dollars. It is called one of the "junketing trips" by the Senator. The United States has given to us two score of millions of dollars in "bounties." And when our officials give one of its health officers a cheap trip to obtain important information, the Senator shakes his fist in the face of the great American gift horse. What an excellent and generous annexationist!

When Minister Cooper pays an official visit to the American warships, and hands the boat boys some change, and enters it as a disbursement, ought not the Senator to rise and wildly shout at such "junketing trips?" Why can't the Minister take a punt and scull himself to the warship?

"The blackguards of the morning paper," as the Senator calls them, are just beginning to get mad with the Senator, and if provoked, will make a few remarks on behalf of the public.

As it is they will content themselves just now with reflecting on a maxim of Mr. Josh Billings, which is applicable to this "live" Senator.

"The live man is not always a deep thinker, he jumps at conclusions, just as a frog does, and don't always land at the spot he is looking at."

A. J. STEER."

The use in common, by the Star and the Independent of the phrase "King's Jester" in scornful derision of the Advertiser, reminds us of the early days when two natives would purchase in common one pair of trousers, and wear them on alternate days, more as an ornament than as a necessity.

The Star and Independent have, we suspect, fraudulently obtained the pair of trousers on which was labelled "King's Jester," and was owned and habitually exhibited by the poor dead Ka Leo newspaper, during its brief existence.

We observe now with curiosity, that the Star wears them one day, and the Independent is naked of wit. The next the Independent wears them and the Star goes naked of wit.

This practice violates public decency. Would it not be a wiser plan for the Star to wear one leg of the trousers with "King's" embroidered on it in large letters, and the Independent to wear the other leg with "Jester" on it, in an equally conspicuous place?

There is no reason why on the arrival or departure of every foreign steamer, the editors of these two papers, each wearing his single leg part of the trousers, should not stand side by side on the dock, facing the mountains of course, and in such an attitude that the raptured tourists, looking from the deck of the vessel should read plainly across the twin exposures, the words "King's Jester," and exclaim: "What a climate! What wit!"

Besides, it should be a source of revenue, for no educated tourist would refuse to put in the hat some substantial testimonial to the joint services of the two papers that are preserving the only real wit these Islands have ever produced.

**THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.**

The Advertiser's remarks on the coffee industry, and the Bulletin's rather savage rejoinder, indicate that the speculators in coffee lands have been touched. Whenever any person or paper advises caution in new enterprises, the "boomers" instantly yell out "pessimism."

We have regarded and do regard the coffee industry as one of the most important agencies in securing good civilization here. Indeed it seems at times, as if it was the last ditch of the Anglo-Saxons on these Islands. We have believed in the Government's promotion of the industry, as a political measure without any limit whatever as to cost and in such a wise manner as to prevent the arrest of the flourishing growth of Hawaii and the town of Hilo.

The deadliest of all the enemies of the coffee or other industries is the crank and boomer. The highways of America from Florida to California are white with the bones of those who have perished with the "boom" disease. We have been repeatedly told that the majority of the fruit ranches of California are no longer beyond redemption. Their owners have been cruelly maled by cranks and boomers who are honest enough but have no time for bottom facts.

Our coffee industry is too supreme to be exposed to the ravages of the "boom" pest which we now have been spreading rapidly. Regarding the value of our coffee we believe is coming down out of the clouds, and doing some practical work

there are men in Chicago and New York who deal in coffee by the millions of pounds, and can size up the value of ours. The judgments of these men have value. The sooner we get rid of the experienced man who says Hawaiian coffee is the finest in the world, the better it will be. We need the opinion of the trade. We have not got it. When the Bulletin says that our coffee is worth 8 cents per pound more than the Brazilian, it gives its own guesses, and not the opinions of the men who fix the prices of coffee. We hope our coffee is worth 20 cents per pound more than the Brazilian. Why does not the Bulletin publish some accounts of sales made by Folger & Company?

The coffee trade knows a good thing when it sees it. The trade is not made up of fools.

We took the trouble, last July, to consult one of the largest wholesale grocery houses of New York City, on a proposition to introduce Hawaiian coffee to the retail trade of the Atlantic States. The comments made by men who handle more coffee of all kinds in one day, than have been produced in these Islands from the beginning, do not quite agree with those of the Bulletin.

The prices of coffee are unusually depressed, and will recover. But what we need, and should have had long ago, is not the "boom" opinions of the ever present "experienced" man, but the cold judgments of the coffee trade itself. Will the Bulletin publish some of the sales accounts returned by Folger & Company, San Francisco, to some of our coffee shippers? We suggest that the Bulletin ask H. Hackfeld & Company, Limited, about the large European markets for our coffee. We have not the least intimation of what their reply would be.

The Advertiser calls for the "pessimistic" bottom facts, nothing more. The coffee industry must not be trifled with.

**PENAL CONTRACT LAWS.**

Considered as an abstract proposition, the penal contract labor system is not tolerated by the civilized races. The special and pressing reasons for abolishing the system here, aside from the reasons in the abstract, are the intense opposition of the powerful laboring classes and indeed of all classes in the United States to it, and our dependence on the States for prosperity.

The practical though not perhaps legal, discrimination against sake seems to be extremely foolish. If made in many European countries, where wine is a part of the daily diet, it would create serious trouble. Strapped as the United States are, for income, they dare not put any consideration tax on beer.

But we, with uncommon want of foresight and of common sense, have chosen to enrage, and make enemies of a population that outnumber our white population, four to one. If the Devil himself were our adviser, he could suggest nothing better as a racial mischievous maker. It tends to produce a similar effect to a law raising the prices of tea and coffee to \$2 per pound.

These articles are not "necessaries" of course. But how long would the Anglo-Saxon stand such treatment?

We earnestly believe in settling these Islands, with the Teutonic race, if it is practicable to do. But we regard it as a stupid, short-sighted, unstatesman-like policy and political tomfoolery to test the patience of a people who are today making the sugar upon which we all live.

When the seeds of the wind are buried they often lie dormant for many days. But in the end they breed the whirlwind. It always comes. Hardly an American in 1860 believed that a whirlwind was rising. It came. Thirty-three years afterwards a pension roll of \$150,000,000 tells us what its force was.

We claim the right, and the Japanese do not dispute it, to make this an Anglo-Saxon center, if we can. But we are bound to exhibit only justice and fair play to those whom we have invited to "invade" us.

**SECRETARY LONG'S REMARK.**

The excitement in Washington, and throughout the country over the remark made by Secretary of the Navy, Long, indicates the critical situation of the American and Spanish relations. Mr. Long a conservative man and as well informed on the subject as any man, remarked that Spain had no connection with the Maine disaster.

What the Jingoes desired was that he should show hostility to Spain. They hate Spain and expect Mr. Long not only to hate Spain but intimate clearly that Spain is the cause of the terrible disaster. Mr. Long, as an adviser of President McKinley keeps cool and says that there is no evidence to support such a charge. One member of the House of Representatives threatens it is reported to institute proceedings for impeaching him. These little gusts of indignation do on. President McKinley holds the helm steadily.

Having failed to hedge on the lab or question by failing to make even one single experiment with an American colony of laborers, we must face the fact that we are dependent on the Asiatic entirely. It is the "deep sea" on one side. If the penal system is abolished, what will happen? If it raises the price of wages it will force further Asiatic immigration. That puts in peril the livelihood of the whites who do not live on dividends. If the abolition of the penal system does not raise the price of labor the livelihood and prosperity of the whites may be continued so long as reciprocity holds.

There seems to be an opposition to any further immigration of Portuguese on account of its expense and for other reasons.

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# NEW REGISTRY ACT

Senate Committee Presented a Substitute Yesterday.

## FIRST WAS TOO FAR REACHING

Provision for Ownership By Corporations—Answers From the Ministry.

### SENATE.

Twenty-fourth Day, March 17.

The first definite action of the present Legislature looking towards the establishment of a public park and playground at Aala, was taken in the Senate by the addition of \$1,500 to the general appropriation for Public Grounds. Senator McCandless gave notice several days ago of his intention to introduce a bill to establish a park in that section, and the consideration of items for current accounts furnished an opportunity of providing for its construction. It was on motion of Senator McCandless that the appropriation of \$2,500 for Public Grounds was increased to \$4,000 with the specific object in view of providing for the proposed park at Aala.

A communication was received giving notice of the passage of and transmitting House bills relating to law of evidence and defining highways.

Senate bill 16 relating to internal taxes was reported printed.

The House substitute bill allowing assignees to bring suit in their own names passed the second reading on the adoption of the report of the Judiciary Committee. Third reading was set for Friday.

Senator Brown from the Judiciary Committee reported on the registry of vessels bill. The Committee recommended laying the bill on the table and the adoption of a substitute bill.

Rep. Achli introduced a bill of which he had given previous notice and then presented two resolutions, one for \$1,000 for a wharf and warehouse in Hoopuloa, South Kona, Hawaii, and another for \$300 for lights at Kalua wharf, North Kona, Hawaii. Both resolutions were referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Pogue introduced the following resolution:

Resolved that the following items be inserted in the Loan Appropriation bill:

Continuation of the Kula homesteads roads to Kapalala, Makawao, \$4,000.

Fencing the above road \$2,000.

Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

House bill No. 24, relating to coffee and ramie, brought up in second reading. Rep. Pogue moved for indefinite postponement. He and Rep. Richardson were the only ones of the Representatives who spoke who were against the bill. The members were very much in favor of the bill as a measure for the protection of home industry. Rep. Achli introduced the bill which reads as follows:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Act, and for the term of 10 years from the first day of July in the year 1898, all coffee trees and ramie plants, and all coffee and ramie produced in this country; and all mills, machinery, appliances, tools and buildings used exclusively in the care, cultivation or preparation of coffee or ramie for market, shall be and hereby are exempted from all taxes and import duties.

House bill 26, relating to the cultivation of grapes, was brought up in second reading.

Rep. Achli was very much in favor of the passage of the bill. Answering a question brought up by Rep. Robertson, the speaker expressed it as his belief that it would not be long before wines could be manufactured in this country so that but little would have to be imported. There were many Portuguese who would go into the business of raising grapes if taxes were remitted. There would also come from California a number of wine makers who would come here if the laws in regard to making wine were not so stringent.

A lot of the land here was good for either sugar cane nor coffee but was most favorable for grape raising.

After much discussion the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Third reading substitute of House bill No. 20, an Act to regulate the publication of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Passed third reading unanimously.

Rep. Pogue was granted a leave of absence for Friday and Saturday.

Third reading of House bill 34, relating to stenographers, interpreters and clerks for certain courts of the Republic of Hawaii. Passed unanimously.

House bill No. 27, relating to fire insurance, passed second reading. Third reading set for today.

The Speaker announced the following committee for the consideration of the report and resolution on Hawaii road contracts: Reps. Loebenstein, Paris, Pogue, McCandless and Isenberg.

view of the information in its possession the arrest of the various claimants and their detention was justifiable.

The question regarding other claims by the English Government was answered as follows:

The matter covered by this question may still be a subject of diplomatic correspondence; this being the case it seems unwise at this time to make a public answer to the question.

In regard to the question on compromise of the Government with any person or persons in prison during the uprising of 1895 the following answer was made:

The Government has neither compromised nor settled with any person or persons implicated in the uprising of 1895.

The following answer was made to the question in regard to the dropping by the United States Government of all claims for damages of any of her subjects, imprisoned or exiled during the Revolution of 1895.

But one claim has been presented by the United States of America, that on behalf of J. Dureel on the 21st of July, 1895, for \$25,000; the liability for the payment of this claim was denied by this Government, since which time no further correspondence has been had upon this subject.

Question 5. You have stated to this House once that Dureel's case has been dropped. Please state if the United States Government has officially dropped it.

Answer. No correspondence upon the subject has been received from the United States Government since July 21, 1895, when the claim was first presented.

Rep. Pogue presented the report of the Finance Committee on Resolution 34, recommending that the translation of all bills introduced into this House be for the benefit of the House and should therefore be paid for from the "Expenses of the Legislature." The following substitute resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved that it is the sense of this House that the translation of all bills introduced in this House be paid for out of the appropriation for "Expenses of the Legislature."

Rep. McCandless introduced a resolution for an item of \$5,000 for a bridge at Waikane, Koolauapoko, Koolau. Referred to Public Lands Committee.

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S. S. BRIGGIC.

The O. and O. Liner was kept in Quarantine Here.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic. Rinder commander, arrived in port early yesterday morning, about 10 days from Yokohama. She brought five cabin passengers and the following in the steerage for this place. 22 Japanese, 12 Chinese and 5 European steerage.

The Belgic came into port flying the yellow flag and immediately upon arrival, the gates of the Pacific Mail wharf were closed to all except those having business. No one except a

representative of H. Hackfeld & Co., was allowed aboard.

Shortly after the arrival of the Belgic a meeting of the Board of Health was held. It was learned there that, shortly before arrival of the Belgic in Yokohama, a Chinaman from Hongkong was found to be afflicted with varioloid. He was put ashore at the former place and the steamer left for Honolulu. The cabin passengers were confined to the upper decks and the strictest kind of quarantine was observed.

No new cases developed on the voyage.

In consideration of these facts, the cabin passengers passing through were allowed ashore with the understanding that they refrain from going to and from the ship until time of departure.

The five cabin passengers for this port were allowed ashore with the understanding that they report each day for eight consecutive days for examination by physicians of the Board of Health. The steerage passengers were sent into quarantine.

On account of the large amount of freight the Belgic had for this place she did not get away until after 6 o'clock. The band played a delightful farewell concert.

### Purser Brickwedel Dying

Charles H. Brickwedel, the oldest purser and one of the most popular officers in the Pacific Mail Company, is seriously ill and death, says the Examiner of the 4th inst., may be expected at any moment, his physicians having abandoned all hope.

Mr. Brickwedel has been in the employ of the Mail Company for over 25 years. He started as a storekeeper, was promoted to freight clerk and finally to purser. He has served on nearly every steamer of the Pacific Mail. Everybody with whom he came in contact liked him for his courteous manners and manly disposition. The company considers him one of the most efficient men in its employ. He had an operation performed several weeks ago and it was thought that he had entirely recovered. He went out a few days ago and had a relapse.

### Reincarnation.

A notable lecture delivered by A. Marques, D. Sc., before the Aloha Branch of the Theosophical Society, has been issued as a booklet and will be read with the interest that is aroused by all work from the pen of this local scholar and writer. The title is "Reincarnation, a Consequence of Evolution and a General Law."

Among the sub-headings are: Universality of Reincarnation. Evolution. Repeated Lives. Evolution and Reincarnation. In the Mineral Kingdom. Vegetable Life and Evolution. The Animal Kingdom. Divine Rays. Universal Brotherhood.

### Wants Heavy Damages.

C. S. Bradford has filed a damage suit in the Circuit Court here against Lorrin A. Andrews, sheriff of Hawaii. The sum for which Mr. Bradford asks is \$10,000. It appears that some time ago the sheriff levied on the effects of Mr. Bradford in carrying out a judgment. Mr. Bradford demurred against giving up his watch and chain, but was compelled to part with the jewelry. On this account he considers himself entitled to a verdict for \$10,000.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar: 96 deg., 4 3-4 cents.

It is to \$500,000 that it is proposed to raise the capitalization of Ooakla plantation.

Sam Moses, a boy convicted of truancy has been sentenced to six months in the Reform School.

An ejectment suit for \$10,000 has been brought by Hanakaulani Holt against the Hamakua Mill Co.

Louis T. Kenake, the obliging clerk at the postoffice, is off on a fortnight's vacation after a very hard year's work

Exceptions have been filed in Circuit in the case of Notley & Sons vs. Kukaiwai plantation. Plaintiffs were given a rental money verdict a few days ago.

Joe Marsden is making further shipments of toads to Maui. Samples of the new song birds are kept at the office of the agricultural commissioner in the Judiciary Building.

C. L. Clement has taken charge again of advertising for this paper. "Clem" is the man who knows how to cheer up trade. He is a veteran at the business here and has always been successful.

Hartman wire door mats and cocoanut mats are handy these days. Make a point of calling, when down town, on

If you save a few cents on your baking powder and spoil the cake, how much do you save on your cake?

Better use Schilling's Best baking powder; but, if you shouldn't happen to, Schilling's Best tea will make poor tea go down better.

& Banking & Company San Francisco

100

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., and have your wants supplied from a large assortment.

According to weather statistics, more rain has fallen since January 1 to date than during the whole of the year 1897.

The Hilo Herald, J. T. Stacker's paper, is a beauty typographically, improving with each number and as well constantly becoming more newsy. The illustrations and portraits are highly creditable.

J. A. Martin the old-timer Hilo business man who has been very ill for several months, is again recovering his health. An operation performed was highly successful and the veteran will again be in active life.

Elsie Adair and Manager Vanderlip have parted company and the serpent dancer will retire from the stage for a year. She has made her home in the Orient, but will make one more trip to San Francisco and New York.

E. O. Hall & Son announce new goods by the Western Monarch, including all sizes of corrugated roofing, screws, washers, etc., for same. Also anvils, bath brick, pig and sheet lead, white lead, etc. Call early as the stock is complete.

W. W. Diamond & Co. give notice that the stock subscription list is now ready for signatures at their place of business. No subscription will be received for more than 10 shares. The incorporation will go into effect on April 1st prox.

It is likely that Judge Kalua will be sent to hold Court at Kailua, Hawaii, in place of Judge Hitchcock, whose serious illness has been mentioned. The Judiciary Department considers this a better arrangement than having Judge Stanley go from Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., is to add \$25,000 worth of equipment to its plant to handle increased business. There will be issued, with preference to present holders, 250 shares of new stock. Manager Hoffman will make a trip to the States to buy material.

Alex. G. M. Robertson, who is attorney for the Kanai murderers of the late Dr. J. K. Smith, has issued a pamphlet on the case of Kapee and others. He submits part of his brief and comments on the finding of the Supreme Court and the instructions given to the jury in the Circuit Court.

The Senate special committee on the proposal to add beach to Kapiolani park yesterday afternoon made an official trip to Waikiki. The plan is to place the lots adjacent within the park by law, possession to go to the commission at the expiration of the leases of the present occupants of the places.

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TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Republic of Hawaii.

Department of Public Instruction.

Honolulu, March 12, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for Teachers' Certificates will be held in the Honolulu High School, Hilo Union School, Honokaa School, Alakea School, Kona-waena School, Hilea School, Waiuku School and Lihiwae School as follows:

Primary Examinations, April 4th and 5th, 1898.

Grammar Grade Examinations, April 4th, 5th and 6th, 1898.

Those desiring to take the Grammar Grade Examinations will please notify this office at once, as that examination will be withdrawn where there are no applicants.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND, Inspector-General of Schools.

4866-3t 1898-3t

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

Department of the Interior.

Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

In accordance

**AN OPEN MEETING**

The Radicals Hold a Quite Lively Session.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE HALL**

Remarks By Mr. Loebenstein—Mr. Achi and His Amendment—Mr. Kaoe—Several Other Speakers.

There was a regular oratorical debate down at the American League hall last night, with the hand of President Murray on the flood valve. The crowd was a big one, using about all the seating capacity. The gathering included men from about all the walks of life represented in Honolulu.

Mr. Loebenstein "told how it happened" and if he had been setting it up in type by hand would have run out of "cap I's" in about three revolutions of an electric light meter. But Mr. Loebenstein was interesting and radical and positive and had the house with him. He was bold and determined. The gentleman from Hawaii has not been crushed by his opponents of the House and will not confess real defeat for his proposed amendment to the Constitution by extending the franchise through wiping the Monarchical mention from the oath of fealty. He related how discussion of the question had been postponed for a week and then how advantage had been taken by forcing a reconsideration of that course and burying the measure within 24 hours. Mr. Loebenstein made for the proposed amendment the same arguments that he had advanced to the League on a former occasion. He read in full the speech he had made in the House on the afternoon the American Minister was a spectator. Mr. Loebenstein charged that the Executive had suppressed his remarks and had given the speech of Minister Cooper to the press through the Cabinet stenographer. While reading this speech Mr. Loebenstein was frequently interrupted with applause. The address gave views to the effect that majority rule had to come here even before annexation and that the way to get the Hawaiians to register and vote and take part in the affairs of the Government was to eliminate the objectionable feature of the oath.

Mr. Achi, who said that from January 17, 1893, he had been an annexationist, gave it as his opinion that unless his proposed amendment to the Constitution was adopted it would show that the Government was not in earnest for affiliation with the United States. He wants a reapportionment with the House membership increased from fifteen to twenty-one. The basis of his argument is that the House members are from the common people and the Senators from the wealthy voters. He cited the relative size of the House and Senate in the Congresses of the United States. Warming to the subject, Mr. Achi said that if the Government did not repossess trust in the people it could not last. He explained that he had six votes in the House for his amendment and that if his hearers would only put shoulders to the wheels two of the Oahu delegation could be put into the ranks of the reformers and insure success. He had secured postponement of a final vote on the act by a parliamentary trick he had learned a long time ago. He asserted that if the act passed and was vetoed by the President it would be a sign that the Executive was not in favor of American methods.

Mr. Kaoe, an attorney of Kauai who represents that island, or a district of it in the House, said first of all that he was in favor of placing a license on opium the same as was done in the United States. He objected seriously to non-voters holding offices when there were many voters just as capable as the non-voters, wanting the positions. Mr. Kaoe advanced somewhat on the limitations of the Constitution and then drifted into the realm of financial discussion. From his remarks it may be said to be certain that he is either a single standard advocate, or a 16 to 1 apostle. Mr. Kaoe is not satisfied with what he has learned already in the House from the Minister of Finance and is having some bull's-eye questions framed.

Mr. Benjamin Nathaly made quite a patriotic and stirring speech. Mr. Nathaly believes in freedom and does not see why there should be any bar against its existence and exercise in Hawaii the same as in the United States. He said he had not been here long enough to familiarize himself with the issues of the day. Mr. Nathaly dealt only in generalities and earned lots of applause.

C. S. Deas said simply that he would not undertake to make a political talk but he believed that tax payers here should be permitted to vote.

Mr. Dan J. Lyons was at length prevailed upon to make an address. It being impossible to say that there had been a public oration of orations by legislators or other eminent speakers, Mr. Lyons made a record as that of an amateur—over fourteen years but opposed to no man and for secret societies—politics or otherwise. He told of service for the country, a good with one of the Chamberlain's Cough Remedies of 1887 and of a quarrel with another of the same Chamberlain's men, but not one name. Mr. Lyons was again for the amendment of Mr. Loebenstein and the open plan of Mr. Kaoe. He said he had a suspicion that some of the members of the legislature and Kauai had come here and that she was an amiable young lady, but if a per-

son would be under the control of plotters. Mr. Logan at several stages of his speech was enthusiastically applauded.

For the closing there was some hot shot from President Murray, who intimated in rather strong terms that the American Union Party wasn't the only political factor on the Island. It is proposed to have another open meeting soon.

**MRS. MARY SCHMIDT.**

Death of a Prominent Lady Beloved by All.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Added to the poignant sorrow in the afflicted household, there was sadness in the homes of many in Honolulu yesterday when it was learned that Mrs. May Schmidt's earthly career had ended. The consolation of those who wept for the departure of a noble woman was in the confidence that a true soul had gone to its reward. As wife and mother, Mrs. Schmidt was in every way a model. Everywhere her earnest happiness communicated itself and everywhere was this womanly woman appreciated, admired and loved. Mrs. Schmidt was a woman of the character that may leave a stamp upon a community and this, in her good works and and her loving kindnesses and her utter unselfishness and her deep concern for the sick, the poor, the unfortunate, the lowly, she did. As an influence for all that was good and pure and for all that was charitable and tender and morally progressive, Mrs. Schmidt was a factor and a power. She was active and untiring in every movement calculated to spread morality and education. In the kindergarten upbuilding, in church and Sunday school, in the various societies that recognized and labored upon definite mission, in the body of society itself here, she was always the same. Mrs. Schmidt was unpretentious, was ever hopeful, was untiring. While the sympathy of all the people here goes out to the full to Senator H. W. Schmidt, the bereaved husband and to the children and relatives of Mrs. Schmidt, it is further felt that for all a distinct loss has been sustained. There are seven children in the family. William Schmidt is in business with his father. Miss Rita Schmidt has been well known in society. The others are at school. Mrs. Schmidt was of an Island family. She was the sister of George and Chas. Weight. Mrs. Schmidt was a child when the family came to Hawaii from England. She was 43 years of age and had been married to Mr. Schmidt since 1874. Her mother and sister live on the Island of Hawaii. The funeral will be held from the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The death occurred at 12:30 yesterday afternoon.

**Funeral Held.**

(From Thursday's Daily.) The funeral of Mrs. Mary Schmidt was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the family residence on Beretania street. Rev. D. P. Birnie was the clergyman, Mrs. Schmidt having been a member of the Central Union Church. Members of the choir of that church sang at the service. The pall bearers were: F. A. Schaefer, C. Hedemann, C. Coite, F. Pfotenhauer, J. F. Hackfeld, C. Durlo, W. W. Hall and J. Hoting. Scores of floral testimonials were sent to the home. The interment was in Nuuanu cemetery.

**E. G. HITCHCOCK.**

Circuit Judge of Island of Hawaii Ill—Hilo Notes.

Judge E. G. Hitchcock presiding over the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits is seriously ill with a carbuncle at his home in Hilo. He was attacked about two weeks ago and his condition today is considered serious. Dr. Rice is in constant attendance. A letter has been sent Chief Justice Judd requesting that some one be appointed to officiate at the April term to be held in Kailua. It is likely that Judge Stanley will make the trip. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock will try to leave for Hilo by the Claude tomorrow.

J. G. O'Rourke quietly slipped away on the Geneva and is on his way to the Klondike. His creditors are unsecured.

Fahr the painter will probably go North by first steamer. He is settling up his affairs with that end in view.

Bark Santiago from San Francisco arrived with merchandise on Saturday, 16 days from San Francisco. The V. A. and Annie Johnson are expected this week.

**A Casual Glance.**

Mrs. Hyman—Did you notice the gentleman who just got off the car?

Miss Ankhus—The brazen man in a brown suit and derby wearing a polka dot scarf and opal pin chrysanthemum patent leathers tan gloves and smoking a cigarette. I didn't notice him 'till now. Did he speak to me?

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it—O R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Alton, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**NEW JOAN OF ARC**

A Modern Irish Heroine as a Text for the Day.

**A WORKER FOR NATIONALISM**

Does Not Resemble the Agitator. Endowed With Magnetic Eloquence—Is for Rights.

Irish political questions and political personages are before the publics of the world about all the time and are invariably of interest. Ireland in every phase is remarkable combination of romance and life, of the history of realism and the tragedy of struggle. This date is an Irish day and the latest star in the firmament of Affairs Irish is herewith exploited.



MISS MAUD GONNE.

(Photo by Chancellor, Dublin).

The article is by Stewart Allen, in the Metropolitan magazine for January. He writes:

Miss Maud Gonne is called by the Irish peasantry, who hail her as the future liberator of their country from English rule, the Irish Joan of Arc. She is now in this country to help the cause of Irish nationalism, and to gain adherents and financial aid for the great event which is to be held in Ireland next year to celebrate a century's struggle for freedom. Miss Gonne possesses beauty, wealth, and a brilliant intellect. All these she devotes to the cause of her people, and declares, enthusiastically, that she will live to see the liberation of her country.

"I know it, I know it," she exclaims convincingly. "It is my deep-rooted faith in our future freedom that gives me courage and strength to go on with my appointed work." Miss Gonne is very tall; her face, while strong, is delicate and spiritual; she has hazel eyes, straight black brows, and black, curving lashes. She dresses simply in a black trailing silk that apparently adds to her height. She walks about restlessly as she talks, gesticulates rapidly, and as she speaks of England, of Gladstone, of the disappointing policy of home rule, her delicate skin flushes crimson and her eyes flash ominously under her frowning brows. Altogether she is a most striking figure and possesses a natural eloquence that breaks out like a pent-up torrent when she is aroused. One has but to enter the presence of this gifted woman to understand at once the remarkable power she possesses over the audiences she addresses.

"It seems very strange," she says, "to be told that I have sacrificed my life to this cause, as I have been so often told since I have been in this country. Why, it is this glorious cause, the emancipation of my people, that has given me life and knowledge and freedom. Before that time I was in bondage, I did not live." Miss Gonne's voice is very low, with musical intonations and an accent that is neither English nor Irish, but almost French. In fact, her father who was an officer in the army, held several diplomatic positions in Paris and Italy, and thus much of his daughter's life was spent abroad.

"I think it was just because I had not grown hardened to the condition of things in Ireland by growing up amongst them, that the wrongs of the poor, and the cruel injustices of the landowners who play into English hands for their own purposes, made such terrible and horrible an impression upon me when I occasionally spent a few months with friends or in my own home. The evictions scared into my soul like fire. But my father's position forced me to hold my tongue.

At sixteen I used to stand with a sick heart in the midst of some brilliant gathering in which I was obliged to take part and whisper to myself, 'I have had enough of this.' My father and I were inseparable companions; my mother died when I was a baby.

When I was a teenager years old I lost my father. I broke away from everything. A year later upon my return to Ireland I stopped at the house of a large landowner. This was the turning point of my life. I was seated at the dinner table. It was a brilliant affair given to distract me from my father's loss. The host began to speak in a matter-of-fact tone of some family he had, said, 'Tonight, as I was riding home, he said I passed where he and his family are living in a ditch. The wife is dying. I think she will live until morning. What fools these tenants are!' They

were laughing at me.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor,

I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it—O R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Alton, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

I knew the truth what could then be more natural for a true Irish woman than to serve her country?

"Ah," she continued, with kindling eyes, "I am proud we are a rebel people. I am proud that for a century the spirit of liberty has been kept alive. Our discontent is our strength and will lead to our triumph!"

When it was suggested to Miss Gonne that Ireland's persistent struggle for liberty might possibly drag on for another hundred years, she replied: "Aye, but the spirit must be guarded. A government is the survival of the fittest in the people it governs. Ireland asks only her rights, which are emanicipation from her shackles."

**RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1898.**

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS ELEV.(FT) RAIN (IN.)

| STATIONS         | ELEV.(FT) | RAIN (IN.) |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| HAWAII—          |           |            |
| Waialae          | 50        | 6.94       |
| Hilo (town)      | 100       | 3.95       |
| Kaumana          | 1250      | 7.76       |
| Pepékeeo         | 100       | 8.66       |
| Honomu           | 800       | 7.28       |
| Honomu           | 950       | 9.15       |
| Hakalau          | 200       | 6.53       |
| Honohina         | ---       | 6.20       |
| Laupahoehoe      | 10        | 6.52       |
| Ookala           | 400       | 6.52       |
| Kukuiāwā         | 250       | 4.72       |
| Paauilo          | 750       | .....      |
| Paauhau          | 300       | 2.90       |
| Paauhau          | 1200      | 4.62       |
| Honokra          | ---       | 3.56       |
| Honokra          | ---       | 5.01       |
| Kukuiāwā         | 700       | 3.87       |
| Niuili           | 200       | 2.82       |
| Kohala, (Ostrom) | 350       | .....      |
| Kohala Mission   | 555       | 2.10       |
| Kohala Sugar Co. | 224       | .....      |
| Waimea           | 2720      | 2.62       |
| Awino Ranch      | 1100      | 4.85       |
| Kailua           | 950       | 4.19       |
| Lanaihan         | 1540      | 7.70       |
| Kealakekua       | 1580      | 4.58       |
| Kalahiki         | 800       | .....      |
| Kalahiki         | 1200      | .....      |
| Naalehu          | 650       | 3.77       |
| Naalehu          | 1250      | 4.75       |
| Naalehu          | 1725      | 5.45       |
| Honupapo         | 15        | 2.27       |
| Hiles            | 310       | 3.00       |
| Paahala          | ---       | 5.31       |
| Moaula           | 700       | .....      |
| Olaa (Mason)     | 1650      | 10.16      |
| Pohnakulos       | 2600      | .....      |
| Walakahaule      | 750       | 18.91      |
| Kapoho           | 110       | 11.41      |
| Pohoihi          | 10        | 15.26      |
| Kamalii          | 650       | 23.42      |
| Kalapana         | 8         | 18.11      |

MAUI—

|                             |      |       |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| Lahainaluna                 | ---  | ..... |
| Kahului                     | 10   | 5.16  |
| Kaanapali                   | 15   | 8.71  |
| Olowalu                     | 15   | 4.15  |
| Paia                        | 180  | 4.85  |
| Hamos Plantation            | 60   | 8.74  |
| Puomoaie                    | 1400 | 5.94  |
| Haleakala Ranch             | 2000 | 3.83  |
| Kula                        | 4000 | 8.28  |
| Walopao Ranch               | ---  | 10.68 |
| Hauku                       | ---  | ..... |
| Kaupo, (Mokulau Coffee Co.) | ---  | 6.84  |

MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu

---

1600

7.92

Walapaa

---

10.55

MAUI—

Makiki Reservoir

Punahoa W. Bureau

# FOR MISS WILLARD

A Memorial Service Held by W. C. T. U. Here.

Accounts of Personal Reminiscences by Members—Was Coming to Hawaii—Testimonial.

For the W. C. T. U. meeting at Central Union Church yesterday afternoon, there was a representative attendance of about 40. The occasion was especially in memoriam for the late Frances E. Willard, who was president and in every sense leader of the organization all over the world. Mrs. Mary S. Whitney presided and Mrs. E. Jay Greene was the secretary. These are the regular officers.

Mrs. P. C. Jones gave most interesting personal reminiscences of Miss



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Willard. The Honolulu lady met the distinguished advocate of Christian temperance at the first World's Convention in Boston, in 1891. Miss Willard was then in full health and was extremely active and earnest. She did grand planning for extension of the work in all lands and forced or communicated her enthusiasm and earnestness to all with whom she in any way came into contact. Mrs. Jones was very much impressed by the ability, the consecration and the gentle kindness of Miss Willard.

Miss Mary E. Green of this city is the member of the local union who last met Miss Willard. This was at Toronto, last year. Miss Willard was then failing, but was in possession of all her faculties and her resolution to carry forward the good fight was sound and undiminished. Miss Willard expressed deep interest in the Islands and expressed the earnest hope that she would be able to visit Hawaii for sightseeing and a needed rest.

Mrs. R. J. Greene, like Mrs. P. C. Jones, saw and met Miss Willard at Faneuil Hall and in Tremont Temple during the first great gathering of the leaders of the forces in the year 1891. Said Mrs. Greene: "In the conduct of the sessions of the convention she impressed all with her wonderful tact. She kept the body in constant good temper by her knowledge of people and her kindly utterances. Her personality left its impress upon all, especially in contrast to that of Lady Henry Somerset. It was with these two as the lily to the rose. Miss Willard had a pale, highly intellectual, somewhat serious face and the face of her British sister was bright and rosy. Perhaps more than anything else Miss Willard's great mind commanded and held admiration. Her addresses have always been evidences of brilliant and deep thought on all phases of moral reform. She had a remarkable ease and neatness of turning a sentence or of making a telling point. Then her views on any and all subjects were broad and uplifting. It is difficult to bring home the unwelcome truth that she is dead. She still lives in the hearts of the nations of the earth. No woman has ever lived who so belonged to the world at large and no woman has ever died who left so wide a circle to grieve. She crowded much into the years of her life."

Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, the President of the local branch, presented the following testimonial, which will go to the General Officers of the National and World's W. C. T. U. and which was adopted by a rising vote:

"Dear Sisters—Our last mail from the United States brought to us the heart-breaking news that our dear Miss Willard had been called away from the work she had so long, so bravely and so efficiently carried on for the Master, into the Master's immediate presence. In this far-off land which she never saw, in this W. C. T. U. few of whose members have ever looked upon her face, there are sad hearts and tear-filled eyes today as we meet in her memory and contemplate our personal and official bereavement.

"How we loved Miss Willard! Her letters were always such an inspiration to us and we confided so in her leadership and rejoiced in her expressions of interest in our small efforts. We had more than a half promise that in another winter she and Miss Gordon would come to this summer land and make us a long visit. And now she is gone!"

"We may never see her here, but we can hear her say to us and to all our loved bands the world over, 'God be with you till we meet again.' May God indeed, in double measure, be with our bereaved Unions mourning our departed chieftain and under his special leadership may we all fight with new courage and power till our battles are happily won."

Mrs. F. S. Lyman, of Hilo, was in-

vited to speak upon the work and condition of the branch in that city. She told of the steady attendance upon the monthly meetings and of the interest which made the concerts given at intervals uniformly successful. Mrs. Lyman said that the saloon business was restricted in Hilo, but that it was a matter of grave regret and concern that lately, with the erection of new business in the town, the native had been enabled to secure liquor in larger quantities and with greater ease.

An encouraging report for the Loyal Legion was made by Miss Judd, who told especially of the distribution of literature.

Mrs. Coan, the treasurer, was able to report a neat balance on hand.

Some shells that had been given the society were sold. It was voted that the Central Union Church parlor should be the regular meeting place and that the next meeting should be held on the 12th of April. Mrs. Whitney leaves for the States on the 19th of April and while abroad will look after some matters for the local Union. After singing there was adjournment.

## RECEIVED A REPLY

### Hawaiian's Response to Letter of Mr. Davies.

Says Wish of People Is to Have a Good Government and Still Keep Independence.

Sir:—It is with profound regret that I find myself compelled to interpose for a single day between your readers and that last word which you had so thoughtfully decided to issue in the form of this morning's valediction. We all wait, with more or less humility, to receive that birching which we know we shall receive, as from the hand of a tender parent—our only anxiety being to know whose turn it is next. Today it was my turn again, and the precautions of quarantine permit me to delay my voyage, and to kiss the red once more.

The interest you manifest in the results of my letter to the Hawaiian people comes to me, on the eve of my departure, with an almost pathetic touch. You, who stated that the Hawaiians would read and then forget all about it, have proved that you only half believe your own prophecy, whilst I, who stated that the foreigners would not forget, am able to summon you as my first witness.

It did not occur to me that I should receive a single personal Hawaiian reply, and I only received one, which reads as follows:

"I received your correspondence with the Hawaiian people, and we were very pleased with it.

"What we want is a good Government and still keep our independence.

"Yes, we would like very much to have your advice, as we all know you are one of the old Kamaalais."

Sir, it requires two people to shake hands effectively, and those two people must trust each other. In the unfortunate case of Hawaii, I fear that the two peoples do not trust each other, that they scarcely want to trust each other. But of one thing I am sure, that the man who honestly strives at the risk of his own popularity, to restore confidence between those who have been estranged, is the man who most deserves, and is most likely to receive the confidence and gratitude of his fellows.

I appreciate very highly the kind and friendly words in which you have expressed your difference from me, and I especially thank you for the words of valediction.

Apologetic once more for my failure to leave when I said I would, and for claiming this ghost-like appearance in your columns.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
THEO. H. DAVIES.  
Craigside, March 15.

[We still believe that Mr. Davies has not taken the correct longitude and latitude regarding the mutual sentiments of the foreigners and the natives. On leaving these Islands in 1882, after a brief official career, we discovered a strong, almost intense regard for, and hope in the natives' future. When we suggested that revolution was the logic of events here, we were met with strong, almost contemptuous disapproval by nearly all classes. The feeling among the old residents, especially the missionaries was, that the native Monarchy would and should stand, because it was hoped for by all that the natives were gradually becoming educated in the principles of self-government, and would check the excesses of the rulers. We said then, as we say now, that our own regard for the native race was deep-seated and abiding.

As a matter of sentiment merely, we share with others almost a romantic love for them, as a simple, genial, generous people. But when the question is whether or not they have that knowledge of political institutions, which enables them to share in the government with Anglo-Saxons, we frankly say they do not have it, and therefore we cannot trust them. We belong to a class of men, not numerous here, who are ready to stand as sentinels over the interests of these people.

They will not understand it, and will not trust us. The racial barrier stands, it crumbles very slowly. Mr. Davies, we hope, will live to aid in protecting the natives against themselves—THE EDITOR.]

Japanese Laborers

The Japanese immigrants brought here by the China will all be out of the quarantine depot today. They have

been distributed as follows: Lihue, 25 men, 6 women and 1 child; Koloa, 40 men, 9 women; Pioneer mill, 27 men and 7 women; Kipahulu, 37 men and 10 women; Kukiau, 30 men, 6 women and 3 children; Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., 50 men and 12 women; Waialae Mill Co., 45 men and 12 women; R. R. Hind, 30 men 8 women and 1 child; Hele Agricultural Co., 30 men and 8 women; Paauhau, 93 men, 20 women and 1 child; Kilaeua, 20 men and 7 women; Hawaiian Sugar Co., 75 men, 18 women and 1 child; Olowalu Sugar Co., 10 men and 1 woman.

### Louis Eppinger.

(Yokohama Paper, March 5).

Letters were received from Louis Eppinger by last mail that he was cavorting around New York City and was feeling so well that he had to carry a line and anchor to keep him on the earth. He feels as fine as silk and figures out that he is good for another 50 years—which will make the old colt just 140 years old.

### Estate Matters.

Henry Waterhouse and Judge Antone Perry, as trustees, have filed another accounting for a year's business of the estate of John H. Wood, deceased. The property is worth nearly \$33,000.

W. O. Smith as trustee has filed reports on transactions for the estates of Bray and W. Hall.

### Fell From Aloft.

A sailor of the John Smith at the Emmes wharf, fell from aloft to the deck yesterday morning. He injured his hip and dislocated his wrist. He was taken to the hospital and, from latest accounts, was suffering badly.

### WHAT MAKES THEM CRY?

You have a very sore finger, let us say. It may be a hurt, a boil—or, worse still, that fearfully painful thing, a felon. Oh, my! oh, my! What a time you have been trying to protect that poor finger. It is all the time getting hit or knocking against something.

Simply to keep it out of harm's way worries you more than doing a day's work; and you don't succeed—and wouldn't, even with a dozen policemen to help you. You are scared of a fly threatening to light on it.

That is the principal on which Mrs. Elizabeth Allen couldn't bear the least noise. She had no sore finger, but she had what was still more sensitive—a body full of sore nerves; weak, starved, unstrung nerves. So the prattle of children, the closing of a door, the momentary roar of a wagon in the street, the clatter of dishes in the kitchen, the thousand and one sounds and noises that are in the air constantly—why, the smallest of them struck her like a blow from a club. Noises which are not regarded by a well person are like volleys of musketry to one in this condition. Millions of women know all about it, and plenty of men, too—crowds of them. You recognize them on sight—those who are subject to this affliction. Their lined foreheads, their bright, suspicious eyes, their self-protecting gestures and manner—you've seen them. Perhaps you are one of them yourself. If so, you'd give all your money and mortgage your future to have a stronger set of nerves, wouldn't you? Let's talk about it two minutes, first quoting the lady's letter, which is dated May 11th, 1892, and written from her home, 263, Syston Street, Leicester.

"I received your correspondence with the Hawaiian people, and we were very pleased with it.

"What we want is a good Government and still keep our independence.

"Yes, we would like very much to have your advice, as we all know you are one of the old Kamaalais."

Sir, it requires two people to shake hands effectively, and those two people must trust each other. In the unfortunate case of Hawaii, I fear that the two peoples do not trust each other, that they scarcely want to trust each other. But of one thing I am sure, that the man who honestly strives at the risk of his own popularity, to restore confidence between those who have been estranged, is the man who most deserves, and is most likely to receive the confidence and gratitude of his fellows.

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"I had constantly heard of your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup but didn't believe in it. Then I read in *Wisdom and Wisdom* of a case like mine that the Syrup had cured; so I tried it, and the first bottle acted like magic.

The pains left me the first week, I repeated my food no more, and in a month all my tile were gone. Bless Mother Seigel for ever, I say. Yours gratefully, (Signed) W. Nash, 321, Goswell Road, E. C. London, October 2nd, 1892.

"Now, where is there room enough on paper to sufficiently praise a medicine that will do what this one did for these two good friends of ours? All pain, remember, is nervous pain, and in the above case it was the foul and inflamed stomach which, by stopping digestion, starved the nerves and made them cry out. What won't cry out when it is starved? Babies will, men will, women will, nerves will.

Mother Seigel's medicine set the stomach in order and gave the nerves some food. Then what? Why, quiet comfort, strength, rest, enjoyment. "Bless Mother Seigel," indeed.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mottled skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. PORTER DAVIS AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

## No Paper! All Tobacco!

### GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

### Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the Choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

### HOLLISTER & CO., Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

### California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

### MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

### Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade.

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms.

### C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HOWELL AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

### Corrugated Roofing

Comes in very handy these stormy, rainy days, and now that the "Western Monarch" is we can supply you with all sizes—from 6 to 10-foot, both 24 and 30 inches wide.

By this vessel

# ON ASYLUM NEEDS

**Board Favors a Fire-Proof Central Building.**

Against a Large Frame Structure.  
For Inspection of Food and Milk.  
Low Lands.

A meeting of the National Board of Health was held in the offices at the Judiciary Building yesterday afternoon. There were in attendance President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Members Emerson, M. D., Day, M. D., Brown, Kelilipio, Lansing, Executive Officers Reynolds, Dr. Geo. Herbert, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, Dr. Monsarrat, live stock inspector.

Reports of Dr. Monsarrat on slaughter house operations for a fortnight. Food meat is now quite clean.

During the two weeks last past Mr. Kelilipio, Superintendent of the market, had inspected 36,458 fish. None were condemned.

Malulani, Hilo and other hospitals and Kapiolani Maternity Home managers made reports without any unusual items or features. Hilo hospital has just secured its first supply of drugs.

Mr. Smith presented to the Board the plan of the Sanitary Committee of the Senate for a new main building for the Insane Asylum on this Island. There are contemplated 200 rooms or cells in a large wooden structure to which additions could easily be made. Mr. Smith expressed the objection that fire might easily or readily find food in such a structure. He believed in a brick or stone building and until there was money to afford such a house he would favor getting along with slight additions to the present group of separated buildings. Dr. Emerson, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Brown also felt that every precaution should be taken to avert even the possibility of a fire in one large central house of combustible material. All agreed that there should be a main fire proof structure. The estimate on the cost of the plans from the Senate Sanitary Committee is \$60,000. Mr. Smith suggested it would be better to begin on a brick or stone asylum with say \$25,000. Dr. Herbert recognized fully the caution that should be exercised against making a fire trap. He urged the necessity of providing at once further accommodation and pointed out the failing condition of some of the buildings now in use. There are 112 patients, with rooms for but 98. He wanted space for 60 more for the ensuing two years. It was the judgment of the Board that the erecting of a frame building would be inviting a holocaust. Floors and room partitions must be of wood, but walls and main partitions should be of brick or stone. It would be entirely safe to have kitchens and dining rooms of wood. The Board voted unanimously that permanent asylum dormitories should be of fire proof materials. The Board will ask for \$25,000 to the construction of a wing or wings or the center for a brick or stone structure. Messrs. Ripley & Dickey will make some changes in the plan they have submitted.

Superintendent Herbert presented the tender of the Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd., by Manager Hoffman, to place a lighting and power plant at the Asylum. The sum total mentioned is \$2,600. Superintendent Herbert recommended that the proposal be accepted. Approved by the Board.

President Smith gave an account of the Beligic's arrival with the yellow flag flying. There had been small-pox aboard at Yokohama, but no disease was left at the port. Upon the advice of Dr. Day the Hawaiian Board of Health took extraordinary precautions. The ship was quarantined at the wharf here. No one could go aboard. The saloon passengers and captain were allowed ashore. There is now no sickness amongst the immigrants. The cabin passengers for this place have reported daily and are all well. Mr. Brown said he saw a dozen Honolulu people go aboard the Beligic and thought this was wrong. Mr. Reynolds said his guards was instructed to allow no town people on the steamer. The president remarked that hereafter quarantine from visits of town people must be strictly enforced. It is likely that a pass system will be adopted by the Board.

Dr. Jordan writes from Hong Kong that small-pox is on the increase and is general in its outbreak. Sixty-eight cases were reported in one week. There is still some plague in that region. Geo. R. Ewart of Kilaeua plantation writes the Board that a deputy sheriff collected \$75 fine (\$5 each) from Japanese laborers for failure to report birth of children. The registrations had been made to the plantation office. Mr. Ewart asked that the money be refunded to the men as there had been no intention to disregard or evade the law. Mr. Reynolds will investigate the matter and report.

W. L. Bowers' application for the position of milk inspector was read. Later the Board will have both food and milk inspection. Money for the work is not now available, but is expected to be appropriated by the Legislature. Dr. Emerson commented on the wisdom of inspection. Mr. Smith suggested that there be requested a fund for inspection under direction of the Board of Health. Perhaps campaigns from time to time would fully protect the public health. Dr. Monsarrat said that all canned meats were closely inspected in the United States. Dr. Day, Mr. Larsen and Mr. Brown were in favor of inspection. President Smith said a food and milk inspector might be retained and put in occupied time with other work if the Board voted that provision should be made for a food and milk inspector for Honolulu.

The Board voted that provision should be made for a food and milk inspector for Honolulu. Dr. Monsarrat reported that all the stock at the dairy of Minister Cooper

in Manoa had been tested for tuberculosis and had been found free from disease.

John Haulani is in prison for two years for selling opium at the settlement. His petition for pardon urged by prominent men on Molokai was referred by President Dole to the Board of Health. Mr. Reynolds will learn the facts and report to the Board of Health.

The Board will call for tenders for fat beef cattle to be delivered at the Settlement.

Dr. Emerson and Mr. Lansing reported on the complaint of bad public drainage on John Emmeluth's Kewalo rental property. The place was found as represented by Mr. Emmeluth. The land is low and is bound to be flooded at times. The committee believes that the locality at present is not suitable or safe for residences and that the improvements should be made by the property owners. The Board voted that owners should be directed to provide drainage at once. Copies of the report will be sent to the Minister of Interior and Mr. Emmeluth. Attention will be given by the Board to adjacent lands.

On the subjects of the sprinkling of clothes by Chinese, etc., the special committee asked for further time. Regulations will be drafted.

Executive session.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Gwynedd arrived in Australia from this port, March 3.

The Claudine will make at least two more trips in the Kinau's place.

The barkentine Mary Whinkelman sailed for San Francisco for Kahului on March 2.

The bark Annie Johnson for Hilo and the brig J. D. Spreckels for Maui, both sailed from San Francisco on March 3.

The American barkentine Klukit, Cutler master, arrived in port yesterday morning with a cargo of lumber from Port Townsend.

The Planter and Transit both got away to San Francisco yesterday. The Amelia came off the marine railway and left for the Sound late in the afternoon.

On account of the recent accident to the Coptic that vessel will miss a trip to this port from the Orient and another of the O. & O. S. S. boats will take her place.

The American ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates master, sailed for New York yesterday morning with a cargo of 3,200 tons of coal. She was towed out by the Eleu and Iwalani.

The American bark Mohican, Saunders, master, arrived in port at noon Wednesday, 12 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise for Castle & Cooke.

The American bark Fresno, Underwood, master, arrived in port Wednesday, 32 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 958,000 feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke.

The Planter will take the following cargo to San Francisco: 14,897 bags of sugar, 1,790,275 pounds, valued at \$69,045 and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. and M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

The Honomu wire rope apparatus for loading sugar on the various steamers that call there, is in good working order. A slight accident occurred last week but that was soon remedied.

The Inca sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning with 31,763 bags sugar valued at \$124,435 and shipped by F. A. Schaefer & Co., H. Waterhouse & Co., Brewer & Co., and Castle & Cooke.

The Santiago arrived in Hilo, Saturday, 15 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of general merchandise. The Hawaii was doing the work of taking the freight to the various plantations and returning to Hilo with sugar.

The P. M. S. S. Aztec, Zeeder master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 19 days from Kobe, Japan, with a cargo of 4,000 tons of coal, the biggest part of which she will discharge here. The Aztec is in the stream waiting for a berth.

A terrific hurricane has been raging in the southern seas. A cable to the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange says that the British ship Falls of Garry was driven ashore at Noumea, New Caledonia, and was full of water. Another dispatch says that the French gunboat Loyalty was also driven ashore, and will probably become a total wreck. The crews of both boats were saved.

The American schooner Robert Lewis, Goodman master, arrived in port last evening, 15 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co. The Robert Lewis left San Francisco on March 2d and was towed to the wharf here. She was 22 hours getting from there to the Farallones a distance of about 18 miles. When three days out she was only 96 miles from San Francisco. Since March 5th had moderate to fresh breeze from the southeast; at first. Then from March 9th had moderate N.E. and easterly winds and fair weather. Squally and rain set two days.

## BORN

WALKER.—In H. H. Ito, Sunday, Mar. 13th, 1898, to the wife of F. G. Eyston Walker, a daughter.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS

Tuesday—March 17.

Sister Kauai Bruhn, from Kauai. Am. bin. Kohala. Cruiser from Port Townsend.

O. & O. S. S. Bright. Cruiser from Yokohama.

Sister Arctic Zeeder from Kobe, Japan.

Wednesday, March 18.

Sister Claudine, Cameron, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingsen, from Hawall ports.

Schr. Kai Mol, from Hamakua.

Schr. Lavinia, from Koolau.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, 32 days from Port Townsend.

Thursday, March 17.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Hanamau.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waialanalo.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, from San Francisco.

### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 15.

Smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Kauai.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Inca, Birkholm, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 16.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

Thursday, March 17.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Hamakua.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kilauea.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

U. S. S. Baltimore, Dyer, on a practice cruise.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, for San Francisco.

Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, for New York.

### VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kihel, Makena, Mahukona, Kawaiahao, Leupahoehoe, Pepeeok, Onomea, Papaiokou, Hilo and Pohoiok at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Upolu, for Hawaii ports at 2 p.m.

### PASSENGERS.

#### Arrivals.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kanai, Mar. 15.—Judge C. F. Peterson, E. E. Conant and two sons, Miss H. Henrickson and 5 on deck.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. Beligic, March 15.—Mrs. J. Clark, Stewart Clark, Miss G. E. Officer, Mrs. W. Finch, H. Curzo.

From Honokaa, per stmr. Iwalani, March 16.—F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. L. de L. Ward, Master Ross Hall.

From San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, March 16.—A. M. Ormiston, J. S. Orme, the Misses Cowan, the Misses Cooke.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, March 16—Volcano: F. T. Marsh and wife, Mrs. H. Taber, Mrs. W. H. Willets, Dr. Klengenberg, P. A. Seaman, Mrs. C. W. Babcock, L. J. Hamilton, A. E. Kaeser, Geo. Felleyer, Jr., O. D. Richardson, H. D. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Bullard, Miss E. Hawes, Mrs. J. B. Schoeder, T. H. B. Varney, G. Willde, J. Willison, A. E. Sutton, H. M. Cooke, Dr. B. Freidlander, Martin Lee, Way ports: H. S. Ames, Mrs. M. E. Kingsley, F. M. Wakefield, Mrs. R. C. Suddier, Miss Lily Dunn, W. Dunn and wife, L. Chong, Mrs. G. W. Haapai, Mrs. L. A. Like, T. R. Keyworth, J. S. Bailey, wife and 4 children, E. Bashaw, wife and children, R. K. Andrews, S. M. Dodge, W. Kinney, F. Lovquist, E. Fuhr, A. N. Kepoikai, J. S. McCandless, H. L. Holstein, W. D. Braden, R. R. Hind, wife and grand daughter, Mrs. John Hind and son, Mrs. B. D. Bond and son, W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. Kate Cornwell, Miss Dotte Weddell, Willie Vida, Miss Dorcas Richardson, Miss Alice Gay, Everett Richardson, Miss Lucy Richardson, Mrs. Ben Lyons' child, Martin Smith, C. B. Olsen, Rev. W. Ault, Y. Amoy, Mrs. Kauwenaole and 72 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, March 17—C. A. Doyle, H. Schmidt, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Kauhi.

#### Departures.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. Beligic, March 15—William Eassie, Mrs. Charles Duisenburgh, Rev. Walter Frear, John Bergstrom, Miss Mary E. Marks, Dr. H. A. Lindley and C. A. Graham, A. W. Carter, F. W. Carter, Dr. C. B. Wood and F. Souza.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, March 15—G. P. Wilder, E. A. Mott-Smith, R. H. Baker, J. D. Drummond, Akona, C. Kam Wo, Awi Lee Now, wife and 3 children, Dr. Goodhue, A. F. Tavares, O. Uuna, S. Ahmi, Young Ngach Achan, Maria Mahiai, Mrs. Tong Ho, Miss Kopke, Miss Gray, Mrs. W. D. Alexander.

For San Francisco, per Am. schr. Trans., March 17—P. J. Voeler.

### IMPORTS.

From San Francisco per schr. Robert Lewers, March 17—7 sks coffee seed, 2,150 lbs flour, 24 pkgs agricultural, 2,949 lbs barley, implements 2,77 lbs bran, 22 pkgs sash, 700 lbs midship doors and screens, 120 lbs wheat, 1 pkgs and crates, 300 lbs oak wood flooring, 90 lbs corn, 2 cases mill work, 150 lbs meal, 10 tanks sulphuric acid, 400 lbs lime, 2 tanks gasoline, 120 lbs crackers, 1 carbon Murish zinc, 160 lbs nails, 100,000 bricks, 250 cases lumber, 3 safes, 20 cases turpentine, 4 pkgs 220 kgs white lead, 582 pkgs Ca. & 700 lbs pipe, 702 cases canned goods, 424 pkgs groceries and provisions, 250 lbs soap, 100 lbs plow and plough parts, 100 lbs pipe, 674 pieces of oak ash and cedar lumber, 90 crates lard, 25 chests, 10 cases called and abating, 12 cases hardware, 42 casks hollow ware, 58 pkgs hardware, 26 cases bicycles.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Seabury, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Maria Madalena Seabury having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, April 15th, A. D. 1898, at 10 A.M. in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 16, 1898.

By the Court:

J. A. THOMPSON,  
1947-3-F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Gomes, deceased, intestate.